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permanently, or until reasonable proof has been offered that the offender will not abuse liberty if it is restored to him. None the less the perfection of the prison discipline will avail but little in the battle with crime, because it is only able to reach its subjects after a long course of early training has moulded character in a shape hostile to existing society. Much more should be done to prevent the growth in our midst of classes prone to crime and almost certain to fall into the ranks of law-breakers. It is a false sentiment which invests the marriage relation of the diseased, the vicious, and the depraved, with any sanctity whatever. It is a blot on our civilization. Here is where real preventive work can be accomplished, and the author pleads earnestly for thoroughgoing legislation to prevent vicious marriages, likely to be harmful to the State. His suggestions on this point are full of interest.

A book like the present, with its vigorous thought and novel way of putting things, throws a strong light upon some points of our social conditions, and cannot fail to stimulate earnest thought on the problems involved.

R. P. F.

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#### NOTES.

THE article on the "Zone Tariff in Hungary," which appeared in the July number of the ANNALS, and the communication from the General Manager of the Austrian Railways on the new railroad tariff recently introduced into Austria, have attracted wide attention in the American press and have received considerable mention in European papers. Besides the numerous notices which have appeared in the editorial columns and book reviews, two elaborate articles were prepared by Mr. Sylvester Baxter and by Mr. James L. Cowles, respectively, showing how the system would work if applied in this country. The former contains a

computation based on the facts of railroad traffic in and around Boston, and appeared in the Boston *Herald* of August 17, 1890. The latter is based on Connecticut conditions, and was published in the Hartford *Evening Post*, of August 7, 1890. An elaborate paper by Dr. Conigliani, entitled "A Proposito di un Nuova Sistema di Tariffe Ferroviarie," based on the same article, was published in the well-known Italian magazine *Rassegna di Scienze Sociali e Politiche*, September, 1890. The railroad periodicals have taken up the discussion, and it is to be hoped that the result of the movement will be a more scientific treatment of the whole subject of railroad tariffs.

THE Prussian railroads are beginning to profit by the lessons of the Hungarian and Austrian experiments in the direction of cheap fares. From the 1st of November, 1890, a uniform rate of one pfennig per kilometre has been fixed on all Prussian roads for workmen's tickets. This is equivalent to a rate of 3.8 mills: *i. e.*, a trifle over  $\frac{1}{3}$  cent per English mile. These tickets are for the fourth-class cars, or, where these are not run, for third-class cars.

ROUMANIA introduced a zone tariff system for its passenger traffic on the 1st of last March, adopting a method somewhat different from that of Hungary. The report of the first three months showed a large increase in passenger traffic, and a very considerable increase in gross receipts over the average for similar periods of preceding years.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co., of London and New York, announce a *Dictionary of Political Economy*, under the editorship of R. H. Inglis Palgrave, the first instalment of which is promised for this month. The work is to appear in parts, of 128 pages each, and is expected to be complete in 12 to 14 parts. Among the contributors we find the following Americans: Professors Ashley, Dunbar, Dewey, R. M. Smith, Taussig, and Mr. A. C. Miller, of Harvard.

MESSRS. D. C. HEATH & CO., of Boston, have in press a translation by Mr. Jacobson, of London, of the last edition of Professor Charles Gide's *Principes d'Economie Politique*. The work of translation has been carried on under the supervision of James Bonar, Esq., who has read the proofs of the work and provided it with a preface and explanatory notes. The appearance of the work is awaited with interest, as Professor Gide is the recognized leader of the new school of French economists.

PROFESSOR GUSTAV COHN, of Göttingen, has an interesting article in the first number of the *Deutsche Rundschau* for 1891 on the "Beamten-Consumvereine in England." He shows how the Civil Service Supply Association and similar undertakings were organized, and how they have developed, discussing briefly their economic function in our modern industrial system.

THE first number of a new periodical, *The Economic Review*, to be published quarterly by the Oxford University Branch of the Christian Social Union, is announced for this month. While its aim will be chiefly to discuss the moral and social bearings of economic problems, other aspects of them are not to be neglected. The editorial board consists of the Revs. W. J. H. Campion, of Keble; J. Carter, of Exeter; and L. R. Phelps, of Oriel. Among the contents of the first number we note in particular an article on the "Progress of Socialism in the United States," by Rev. M. Kaufmann. A long list of contributors, in which the clerical element is conspicuous, and which includes in this country Professors Ashley and Ely, is appended to the announcement.

PROFESSOR GUSTAV VOGT, of Zürich, read a paper before the Juristenverein of Switzerland at their annual meeting in 1890, on the "Organization of Federal Justice in the United States." He points out in the address, in a

clear manner, some of the fundamental differences between the Swiss and American federal systems, in regard to the jurisdiction and procedure of the courts.

WE are indebted to Miss Henrietta Leonard for the translation of Professor Böhm-Bawerk's article in the present number. Miss Leonard is doing a very valuable service to students of economics in this country by her translations from the French and German. These translations combine the merits of a good English style and remarkable fidelity to the original. In addition to the translations from the German of Professor Böhm-Bawerk which have appeared in the ANNALS, Miss Leonard has translated for the Johns-Hopkins Series the interesting papers of Professor Fredericq, of Ghent, on the study of history in European countries.

THE efforts of the ANNALS to summarize the work done for Political and Social Science in the German Universities has received gratifying recognition. In the *Università*, a monthly review of higher education appearing at Bologna, Professor Ferraris, of Padua, contributes an article on the study of political science in foreign countries. After noticing the activity in this field in the United States in a highly complimentary way, he turns to Germany as the fountain-head of recent science, and shows the work done there by reprinting the table which appeared in Mr. Rowe's article in the July ANNALS.

DR. FERDINAND TÖNNIES, the editor of the famous works of Hobbes, *The Behemoth* and *The Elements of Law*, has made the Academy the authorized agent for the sale of these books in America, permitting them to be sold to members of the Academy at cost price. This is a rare opportunity to obtain two books which should be in the library of every person interested in political science.

THE *International Journal of Ethics* is a new quarterly review, published simultaneously in Philadelphia and London, that promises to occupy an important field; and judging by the quality of the first number it will maintain a high standard of philosophical and literary scholarship. It is a little curious that, in the rapid multiplication of special reviews devoted to this and that department of philosophical inquiry, the leading students of ethical theory—whose scientific and literary activity has been by no means slight—have been until now without their own recognized organ. The *Journal of Ethics* has grown out of the *Ethical Record*, which it succeeds. It is under the direction of an editorial committee consisting of Dr. Felix Adler, of New York; Dr. Stanton Coit, of London; Professor G. von Gizycki, of Berlin; Professor Fr. Jodl, of Prague; Mr. J. S. Mackenzie, of Manchester; Mr. J. H. Muirhead, of London; Professor Josiah Royce, of Harvard University, and Mr. S. Burns Weston, of Philadelphia, managing editor. Among the contributors whose support is promised are such representative ethical thinkers as Professors Henry Sidgwick of Cambridge, Paulsen and Pfleiderer of Berlin, Adamson of Manchester, Caird of Glasgow, Höffding of Copenhagen, Wallace of Oxford, James of Harvard, Schurman of Cornell, Ladd of Yale, and Jastrow of Pennsylvania, and a long list of students of politics and economics. The ethical phases of social and economic questions are to receive much attention, and the first number contains two articles that will be of special interest to members of the Academy. These are on "The Morality of Strife," by Professor Sidgwick, and "The Ethics of Land Tenure," by Professor J. B. Clark. Professor Sidgwick sees little hope of preventing international and class conflicts by arbitration until people learn that it is not enough to desire justice sincerely. They must fit themselves by laborious and sustained efforts to understand justice, to know what is justice in any concrete case, to see the measure of truth in an opponent's view—in a

word, to be open-minded and fair-minded. Professor Clark contends, against the view of Henry George, that the state may rightly take the concrete thing land—compensating owners for the value—or limit or regulate its ownership, but that it cannot, ethically, take the value invested in land by laying a special tax on rent.